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FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

OFFICIAL WEEKLY, ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1919

The Prison Special

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Women Jailed in Boston

Sixteen Women Sent to Prison for Protesting Against Disfranchisement

IT seems to have become the fashion in Boston to give political "offenders" secret trials instead of the public hearing granted drunks and thieves and other various sorts of petty criminals. Or perhaps Judge Bolster never had had any experience with political offenders before the suffragist prisoners were thrust upon him by the wisdom of the Boston authorities, and he may not have known just exactly what was the thing to do under the circumstances.

However that may be, arrangements were made early on the morning of the 25th of February for a private hearing in a small room off the judge's lobby on the second floor of the Court House, and the statement was made that this was because it was seen that long before the time designated for the hearing the corridors of the court were packed with suffragists and friends of the prisoners, and it was thought that "scenes" might result if these were allowed to be present at the hearing!

Miss Elsie Hill and Miss Katherine Morey in the Boston Tombs Awaiting Trial

Vigorous protests were made, both by the prisoners themselves and by their friends against this outrageous, mediaeval piece of procedure, but to no avail. The judge insisted that it was not a private hearing inasmuch as newspaper representatives were not excluded, but everyone else insisted that it was not a public hearing inasmuch as the public most certainly was excluded. If it was not a private hearing it was what one might call a select hearing, and select hearings in the case of trial by law, is not just exactly what we have been brought up to regard as strictly American.

Nevertheless, it was at this sort of a hearing, whatever the judge may choose to call it, that the twenty-two who had the day before "loitered for liberty" made their appearance on Tuesday morning, after a wretched night in the damp, cold, filthy Boston Tombs awaiting trial.

They did not try to make things easy for the judge or to simplify in the least the somewhat complicated question of their separate identities. They were there by no wish of their own, by reason of no wrongdoing, and recognizing no authority of the court over them. They had committed no offence to which to plead guilty or not guilty, and the whole burden of the affair was put upon the shoulders of the somewhat uncertain Chief Justice Bolster.

The resulting situation was one of the utmost confusion. Some of the names were known. Some were not. Some were tried under wrong names, some were tried several times under different names, some were tried under the name of Jane Doe; in fact there was quite a family of Jane Does in the Boston Court that morning. And, in the vernacular, the judge did not quite know "where he was at." Finally he decided that names "were of no consequence" anyway, and the trial proceeded, the prisoners being brought before him separately, and sentenced, no one of them knowing what had been the fate of any of the others.

The women answered to no charges, to no names, to no court questions. For the most part they conducted themselves in silence before the Court. All of which is rather baffling to the Court and rather ruffling to his dignity. Especially when he is quite unused to it. And the court was not used to it.

But he slowly made his way out at last from this confusing set of circumstances by a quite simple expedient. He sentenced everybody to eight days in jail. One young woman, Miss Wilma Henderson, was discovered later to be a minor, and several others couldn't be identified at all, and they had to be released afterward—but that didn't matter. The Judge's duty was done. He was well out of a disagreeable and disturbing task. He had imprisoned at least the better part of these bothersome women who had dared to stand quietly in the streets of Boston, (alongside thousands of others standing there much less quietly) and hold up banners which asked for freedom.

The sixteen who went from the Tombs to the jail to serve their eight day sentences, on hungerstrike, were the following:

Miss Katherine Morey, Brookline, Massachusetts; Miss Ruth Small, Boston; Miss Betty Connoly, Newton; Mrs. Lois W. Shaw, Manchester, N. H.; Mrs. George E. Roewer, Belmont, Mass.; Mrs. Jessica Henderson, Boston; Miss Berry Pottier, Boston; Miss Elsie Hill, Norwalk, Conn.; Miss Betty Gram, of Portland, Ore.; Miss Eleanor Calnan, Methuen, Mass.; Miss Lou Daniels, Boston; Miss Camilla Whitcomb, Worcester; Miss Josephine Collins, of Boston; Mrs. H. C. Russian, Detroit, Mich.; Miss Martha Foley, Boston, and Miss Frances Fowler, of Brookline.

Suffragists in the Boston Tombs

Suffragists Leaving Headquarters for Protest Meeting on Boston Common During President's Visit. From Bottom of Stairs up, Miss Paul, Miss Elsie Hill, Mrs. Louise Sykes, Mrs. Robert T. Whitehouse, Mrs. C. C. Jack, Mrs. Lorenz, Miss Grace Horn

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted
In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.
First Introduced
January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.
Reported from Committee
In the Senate
1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890 Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.
In the House
1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.
Voted Upon
In the Senate
January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 25 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.
October 1, 1918. Yeas 54, nays 30, failing by 2 of the necessary two-thirds vote.
February 10, 1919, yeas 55, nays 29, failing by one of the necessary two-thirds vote.
In the House
January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.
January 10, 1918. Yeas 274, nays 136, passing by the necessary two-thirds vote.

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Introduced
In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.
In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden. Reintroduced in the House December 18, 1917, by Representatives Rankin Raker, Hayden, Taylor, Keating and Mondell.
Referred
In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.
In the House all resolutions reintroduced on December 18 were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
Reported in the Senate
Favorably September 15, 1917.
Reported in the House
By Judiciary Committee without recommendation December 15, 1917.
By Suffrage Committee with recommendation January 8, 1918.
Present Status
In the Senate
Voted upon February 10, 1919, yeas 55, nays 29, failing by one of the necessary two-thirds vote.
In the House
Passed January 10, 1918, by one vote.

The Suffragist

Cartoonist, Mrs. Nina E. Allender

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A Special Session for Suffrage

THE Sixty-fifth Congress is at an end.

For months now the women of America who care about liberty have carried before them the slogan "Victory Before March 4!" and upon that end every ounce of their strength has been concentrated.

VICTORY or defeat for their cause lay within the gift of President Wilson. Up unto the last moment of this session his word, enforced by action could have won the needed vote and pressed the measure through. Yet the Sixty-fifth Congress is dead, and the Susan B. Anthony Amendment has died with it. President Wilson has heard the just demands of women. He has done much for the cause of suffrage—but he waited too long to do it, and he did not do enough.

BUT bygones are bygones, they belong to the past, and nothing can be gained now by discussing them. Our way lies in the future. There is still one—and only one—course of action left open to President Wilson, and it is to that that we turn our attention and our efforts.

The Sixty-fifth Congress, the last Congress for a time in which President Wilson's Party shall be in power—is at an end. Let him, then, speedily call into being the new Congress, the Congress in which suffrage has an assured Senatorial majority. In this way only can he give adequate assurance of his sincerity. Let him do this immediately, before he again leaves the country upon the world's business. In this way only can he redeem himself before the world and right himself before the women of America.

HE has advocated full democracy for every other nation under the sun. He has labored hard in the councils of the Powers for the rights and liberties of small nations. All that we ask is that he call a special session of Congress to pass this piece of justice. Surely he can do this one small thing for America, for democracy, for the rights and liberties of his own people!

Another Suffrage Resolution Introduced in the Senate

INTRODUCING suffrage resolutions has become quite the rage up at the Senate. The fourth since the defeat of the Susan B. Anthony amendment on February 10 was introduced last week. Senator Jones, of Washington; Senator Gay, of Louisiana; and Senator McKellar, of Tennessee, all had their own private little resolutions which they offered to the Committee on Woman Suffrage. Senator Jones, of Washington, Republican, was first got to reintroduce the original S. B. A. amendment, following its defeat, because no motion to reconsider was in order, and because Chairman Jones of the Committee—the Senator from New Mexico—had refused to do the reintroducing himself. The others followed with new versions of the proposed amendment of their own.

And last week Chairman Jones, of New Mexico, offered one himself. He couldn't withstand it any longer. He too must introduce a resolution. So, after a conference with the President, he read before the Senate a still newer version of the S. B. A., which also was referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage. The new resolution differs very little and not at all materially from the original, and yet it was hoped that in its wording it might serve to conciliate some previously hostile Senators. This hope has not been entirely in vain, for Senator Gay, of Louisiana, who had made the statement that his own resolution, providing that the states should have the exclusive right to enforce the provisions of the measure, was the only one for which he would vote, has since stated that he would vote for Senator Jones' new resolution.

Senator Jones' resolution provides that—two-thirds of each house of Congress concurring therein—

"The following article shall be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"Section 1. That the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"Section 2. The several states shall have the authority to enforce this article by necessary legislation but if any state shall enforce or enact any law in conflict therewith, then Congress shall not be excluded from enacting appropriate legislation to enforce it."

By these means, Senator Jones explains, the several states would have the privilege, within the boundaries of each, of limiting suffrage for women to the same extent to which it was therein enjoyed by men.

The original Susan B. Anthony amendment which has been brought up and brought up before Congress throughout these many years since its sponsor whose name it bears first caused it to be introduced there, reads as follows in its entirety:

"A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the said states, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"Article—Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

Section 2. Congress shall have the power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

It can be seen that in fundamentals, Senator Jones' substitute resolution is practically as acceptable as the original.

This resolution has already been reported favorably out of Committee, and on Monday Senator Jones was still hopeful of an opportunity to present it to the Senate, and said he saw no reason why it should not be passed at once, before Congress adjourned.

In order that there might be no delay in bringing the new resolution to a vote in the House if it should pass the Senate, Mr. Raker, who introduced this new Jones amendment in the House, succeeded on Saturday in having it reported out of the House Woman Suffrage Committee, of which he is chairman.

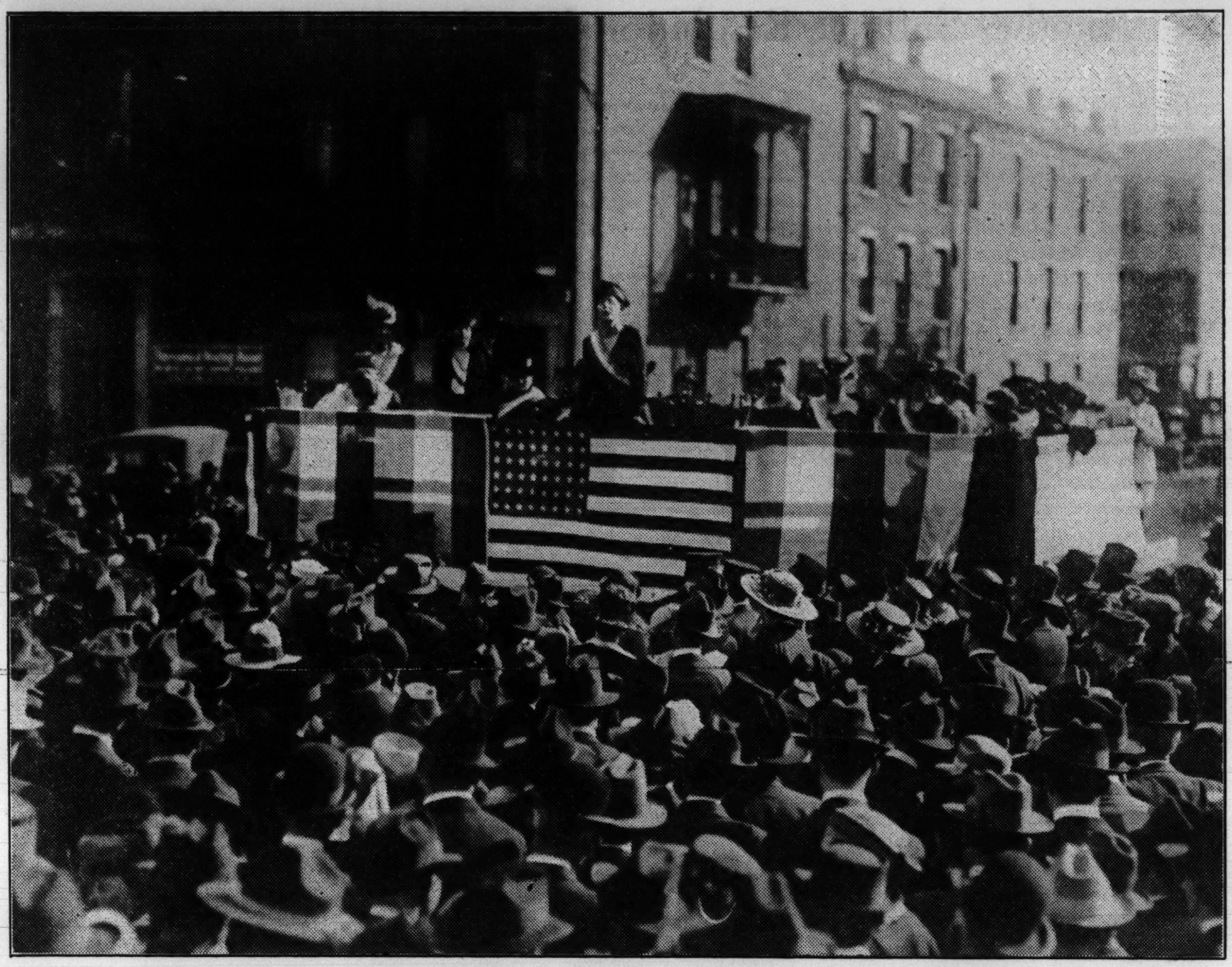
An effort was then made to get a rule from the Rules Committee before adjournment on Tuesday, but this effort was unsuccessful, and the amendment could not be voted on this session.

Democratic National Committee Urges Immediate Action in the Senate

THE Democratic National Committee met recently to elect a new chairman to take the place of Vance McCormick, resigned, and to perfect plans for the 1920 Presidential campaign. Among their manifold considerations the suestion of suffrage occupied a prominent place.

After the election of Homer S. Cummings, of Stamford, Conn., as chief of the Committee and after the discussion of plans for touring the country in the interest of the Democratic Party, another matter which vitally concerns the interest of the Democratic Party was introduced. Senator Jones, of New Mexico, who is a member of the National Committee, proposed that the Committee adopt a resolution favoring the enfranchisement of women through an amendment to the Federal Constitution. He urged strongly that the resolution press upon the Democratic Senators the need for passing the amendment immediately, before the end of the Sixty-fifth Congress.

This proposal of Senator Jones' provoked quite a long discussion of the relation of the passage or non passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the future welfare of the Democratic Party at the polls, and the concensus of opinion seemed to point to the importance of immediate action on the measure. Party leaders realize that some of their recalcitrant members in the Senate may have cost them much through causing the failure of the federal suffrage amendment in this Congress. At the time of this National Committee meeting, while it was still not too late, its members voted to insruct their party in the Senate to seize their remaining last minute advantage and put through the bill enfranchising women as a party measure.



Prison Special Meeting in Lafayette Square, New Orleans, Miss Lucy Burns Speaking

Prison Special Arouses the South

TO greet the Prison Special on its arrival in Jacksonville, Florida, a "Suffrage Breakfast" was served at the beautiful Hotel Winsor. About ninety people were present. Miss Helen Hunt, Chairman of the Florida Branch of the National Woman's Party, presided over the meeting which followed the breakfast. Mrs. Travis Ewell acted as toastmistress and introduced the speakers. Mrs. Robert Walker, of Maryland; Mrs. A. R. Colvin, of Minnesota; Mrs. John Rogers, New York; Mrs. Havemeyer, New York; and Mrs. Ascough, New York, all addressed the meeting. Following the speakers, Mrs. Lorenzo Wilson Baldwin, of Jacksonville, offered and secured the adoption of a resolution which placed the responsibility for the failure of the passage of the federal suffrage amendment on the Democratic Party, and demanded its passage before March 4. The resolution was adopted with enthusiastic applause.

MASS meetings were held in Hemming Park between the hours of twelve and three. The band which plays all day in this park took a recess during these three hours. The speakers used the band-stand. Mrs. A. R. Colvin, Minnesota; Mrs. John Rogers, New York; Mrs. Robert Walker, Maryland; Miss Mary Winsor, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, D. C.; and Mrs. W. N. Ascough, New York, spoke to the large crowd which gathered.

THE auditorium of the Morocco Temple was completely filled for the mass meeting held in the evening. Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, of New York, was the first speaker, and claimed immediately the goodwill and sympathy of the audience. Of her speech the Jacksonville Times-Union says:

First on the program was Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, of New York city, who in a humorous vein told of her work in New York state in the interest of suffrage, and final success there. She said in part, "If any one knows a better way to secure the passage of the amendment than the one we are using I'd like to know it. It's no fun to go to jail. It takes courage to go to jail and face such conditions." She said that the Democratic Party knows what democracy means, and she could not understand how one Democratic senator had the nerve to hold out. She closed with a forceful appeal to the people to urge upon the senators the necessity for supporting the amendment and showing what true democracy means. Her talk through-

out was interspersed with flashes of wit, and she was frequently interrupted with spontaneous applause.

Miss Mary Winsor, Pennsylvania, told in most inspiring fashion of the picketing of the White House. She spoke of the patience of American women in waiting for over a half century to take decisive action on the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and how, because they expressed their indignation at such delay in peaceful picketing, they were thrown into prison and treated as degraded criminals. "Nothing experienced by our American boys or the Allied soldiers in Prussian prison camps could be worse than what was endured by American women under the very shadow of the National Capitol at Washington," she said. "These women were innocent of offence; they had committed no crime, and had not even broken the law. This was the decision of the Court of Appeals, who pronounced the pickets to be unlawfully arrested, unlawfully convicted, and unlawfully sentenced. And what was our reward?" she asked. "The United States fought for democracy, and who go it? Our enemies. Women fought for democracy, and received mockery. The German women have been fully enfranchised, and 34 of them are seated in the German parliament. Our Ally, England, that old conservative country, has given the vote to 6 millions of women, and it was less difficult to pass the suffrage bill through the British House of Lords than through the American House of Lords in Washington." The address drew to a dramatic close as twelve women of the party silently walked upon the stage behind her in the dress of the workhouse.

The meeting was brought to an emphatic climax by Mr. Robert McNamee, a prominent attorney of Jacksonville, who commanded each person who had arisen to go, to stop where he was. He told of his life affiliation with the Democratic Party; of his 35 years of residence in the state of Florida. He stated that although he was a native of the state of Pennsylvania, he was a Floridian by reason of his long residence in Jacksonville. "It is a situation of insufferable injustice that American women must go about the country begging for support of an amendment which should have been passed long ago," he said, "And if the Democratic Party fails to see its opportunity to enfranchise women before March 3, and hands this measure over to the Republicans to act on after that date, then they have sung their own funeral obsequies, and should never be returned to power." The applause rang through the building. He then presented resolutions which were passed unanimously by the meeting.

A MASS meeting was held next day in Hemming Park at which many speeches were enthusiastically received. Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, D. C.; Miss Sue White, Tennessee; Miss Estella Eylward, Louisiana; Mrs. Pauline Adams, Virginia; Miss Elizabeth McShane, Pennsylvania; Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, New York, all addressed the gathering, which patiently stood before the speakers for three hours, eagerly listening.

The Special's stay in Jacksonville was pleasantly terminated by a reception held at the Hotel Winsor from 3 to 5 in the afternoon.

FROM Chattanooga, Tenn., on February 20, we have the following:

"The Prison Special arrived at 9:25 this morning in Chattanooga while the city was being drenched with rain. Seven automobiles met us at the station and carried us immediately to the Court House, to receive our welcome to the city from Mayor Littleton. The automobile leading the procession bore across its front a large sign reading "Suffrage Militants at the Court House Tonight at 8 p. m." Every machine carried the beautiful suffrage banners of purple, gold and white. A trombone player sat in the front seat of the first machine, and we proceeded up Main Street to the blasts of "There are Smiles That Make You Happy," "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," "The Wedding March," and "Keep the Home Fires Burning."

Mayor Littleton met us in his office at the Court House and expressed his welcome very graciously in behalf of the city of Chattanooga. "The city of Chattanooga is big enough and broad enough to listen to your story, and sympathize, and even though all persons may not agree with you, they must appreciate and respect your aims in the fight you are making so gallantly," he said, "and if you must go to jail again in making your fight for the federal amendment, I would be very glad to go with you." He shook hands with each member of the party, being introduced by Miss Joy Young. He asked each woman to give the name of her home state, and gave each one, personally, a word of encouragement. Miss Sue White replied to his short speech of welcome, saying, "I have long admired you in your political career, Mayor Littleton, and it was this knowing of you which aided me in raising the courage of my convictions to the point where I could take the stand that is now mine on the suffrage amendment." She then introduced Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, of New York, who thanked the Mayor on behalf of the National Woman's Party for his kind welcome to Chattanooga."

In spite of unfavorable weather conditions, the evening meeting was a decided success. Mrs. John Rogers, of New York, presided, and first introduced Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, of New York. Mrs. Havemeyer told of how she had spoken before many larger audiences, but added, "Somehow I feel that I have never spoken before a more friendly one."

Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, of Washington, D. C., was the next speaker introduced. "I have been asked nine times today why I have not been satisfied with what President Wilson has done for suffrage, she said," "and the next time I am asked this question I have decided I shall answer it in this way: Would you be satisfied with a Captain who furnishes you with a gang plank which was one foot too short?" The applause and laughter proved that the audience grasped this point keenly.

Other speakers were Miss Sue White, who as a well known Tennesseean, made the main address of the evening; Miss Mary Winsor, of Pennsylvania, and Miss Mabel Vernon, of Nevada. Chattanooga papers state that "The speakers of the evening displayed a great deal of political talent;" that "Exceptional interest was shown in the picketers, who appeared in their jail costumes;" and that "Miss Vida Milholland captivated the audience with her songs."

Resolutions similar to those adopted at previous meetings were passed by the audience and ordered sent to the President and leaders of his party in Washington.

The luncheon which had been announced at the meeting the night before took place at one o'clock on February 21 at the Patten Hotel. About eighty persons were present including the members of the "Prison Special." Miss Sue White, Tennessee State Chairman, presided. She told that a woman of the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee had written to her recently and said, "I am with you to the finish." "This is really representative of the feeling on this great question in the state of Tennessee," she said, "The political fate of the Democratic Party rests upon the outcome of the policy of the National Woman's Party to push the Susan B. Anthony amendment through Congress this session."

Mrs. Havemeyer, Mrs. A. R. Colvin, of Minnesota; Mrs. W. D. Ascough, of New York City; Miss Lucy Branham, of Baltimore, Maryland, and Miss Elizabeth McShane, of Pennsylvania, were introduced as speakers.

In the afternoon of that day three street meetings were held between the hours of three-thirty and six. Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, New York; and Mrs. John Rogers, New York, addressed the crowd which gathered on Market and Sixth streets. Miss Mary Winsor, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Ascough, Connecticut; Mrs. A. R. Colvin, Minnesota; and Mrs. Pauline Adams, Virginia, addressed the second meeting at Market and Seventh Streets. Miss Branham, Maryland; Miss Ingham, and Miss McShane, both Pennsylvania, held a third meeting at Market and Eighth Streets. These three points were chosen for the meetings because they would catch there the crowds going home from their work. All meetings were crowded.

The Prison Special reached New Orleans on Washington's Birthday in a flood of warm, bright sunshine. The day was a good omen for the really wonderful reception which New

Orleans gave the noted picketers, and for the marvelous success of their sojourn there.

Of their advent the "New Orleans States" says:

"The arrival of the suffragists was marked by a demonstration at the Terminal Station. All wore white, yellow and purple streamers. Porters struggled from the train with loads of banners. A large delegation of local leaders of the cause of women met them and drove the visitors in autos around the business section."

After a tour of the city in gaily decorated automobiles, the party enjoyed an informal breakfast at Hotel Gruenewald, immediately scattering to begin preparations for the gigantic mass meeting which followed later in the afternoon in Lafayette Square—it's interesting to note that whenever the pickets come to a city which can boast a Lafayette Square they instantly gravitate to that spot!

Newspapers estimate that there were between 2,000 and 2,500 people in the crowd which heard suffrage speeches that afternoon in the Square, massed about a speakers stand loaded with suffrage colors and picket banners.

Concerning these speeches the New Orleans Item says:

"From the brilliant, soaring oratory of Miss Sue White, of Tennessee, delivered almost defiantly from the main stand, to the persuasive, intimate personal pleas of Mrs. Pauline Adams, of Virginia, conducted on all parts of the square with whomsoever had a willing ear, the appeals for the 'cause' and ranged."

As the crowd continued to grow during the three hours that the meeting was in progress, overflow meetings sprang up. The "Item" continues:

"Then over under the impassive statue of Henry Clay, in the center of the square, a brilliant yellow banner calling upon the President to urge the federal amendment in his message to Congress was planted and another meeting began. Before long a third was under way around the McDonough memorial facing the city hall.

"And as the pickets, winding their way through the crowds, distributing campaign literature until everybody had enough reading to last until Monday morning, came across anybody evidencing the least desire to question, there developed another little group until the whole scene resembled a street fair of days long past. Over in one corner a moving picture operator got busy with willing subjects for 'close-ups.'

"Miss Bertha Arnold, youngest suffragist taking part in the demonstration, and Miss Lucy Branham, holding a Carnegie medal for saving two men from drowning in Florida, appeared in the checkered gingham dress and dark blue apron of the prison in which they served.

DINNER was served at six-thirty in Kolb's restaurant, in a room beautifully adorned with suffrage flags and flowers. Mrs. Graham-Bankston, Chairman of the Louisiana Branch of the Party, acted as toastmistress. About eighty-five persons were present. The speakers were as follows: Mrs. Estelle Eylward and Miss Willie Grace Johnson, both Louisianians and suffrage prisoners; Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mrs. John Rogers, and Miss Lucy Burns, of New York; and Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, of Washington, D. C.

The following account of Mrs. Havemeyer's talk is taken from the "New Orleans States:"

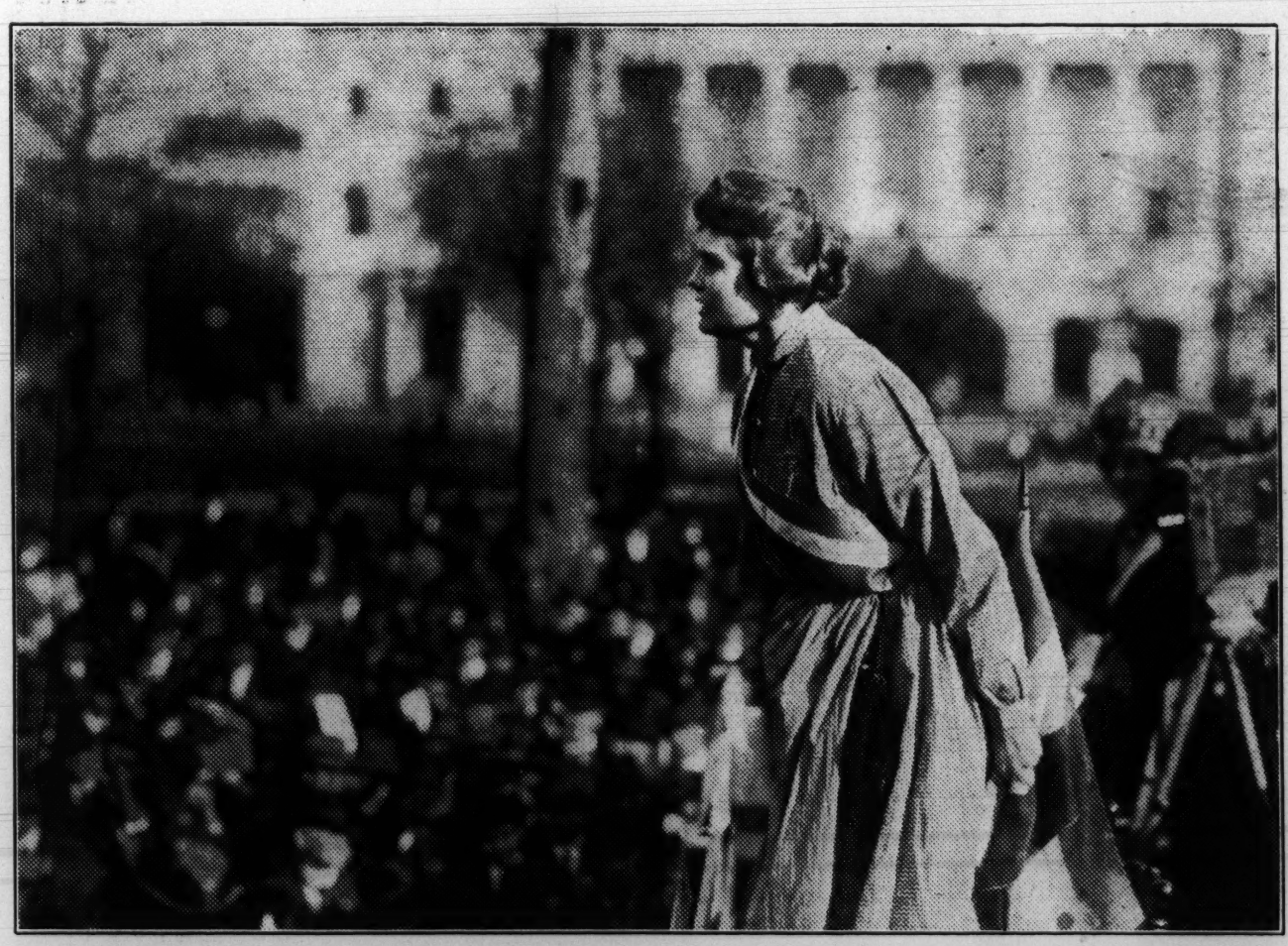
"Mrs. Havemeyer was undoubtedly the most impressive speaker of the occasion. With her dignity, her perfect poise, and her well-selected expressions, her remarks carried more weight than any previously made. She was introduced as having eleven grandchildren, and gracefully admitted the charge. It is she who has been dubbed the 'sugar baroness.'

"The intention of the National Woman's Party to re-introduce the amendment was stressed by Mrs. Havemeyer.

'As long as there is a perfectly good Senate sitting there we can't see why they shouldn't pass the amendment. The President arrives tomorrow. From the moment he sets foot in this country until the Fourth of March let the first public business before him be the national enfranchisement of American women.'"

Section of a New Orleans Audience Listening to Speakers of the Prison Special

Prison Special Meeting, Columbia, South Carolina, Miss Sue White Speaking



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